

The North Carolina Standard.

PHILO WHITE,
EDITOR, AND STATE PRINTER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

PUBLIC No. 63.

AN ACT Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz:

For the preservation of Castle Island and repairs of Fort Independence, Boston harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Rhode Island, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, two hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, and officers' quarters, on Governor's Island, New York harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Virginia, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Caswell, Oak Island, North Carolina, sixty thousand dollars.

For fortifications, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, and preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Georgia, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Foster's Bank, Florida, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, and for the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood, one hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land and the right of way on Throg's Point, in Long Island Sound, being the balance of the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, carried to the surplus fund the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand dollars.

And the following sums, necessary to close accounts in the office of the Third Auditor, viz:

For a Fort on Cockspur Island, Georgia, two thousand three hundred and eight dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For contingencies of fortifications, sixty-one dollars and eight cents.

For fortifications at Pensacola, one thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-one cents.

For the armament of fortifications, in addition to the amount included in the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, including cannon, mortars, howitzers, gun carriages, howitzer carriages, mortar-beds, powder, cannon-balls, shells, and for the transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores; and for the purchase of twenty acres of land adjoining the Kennebec arsenal, Maine; and the purchase of land and enclosing the rear of the public ground with a brick wall and coping at the Frankford arsenal, Pennsylvania; and constructing a foraging-shop one story high, seventy-five by forty feet, of brick, at the Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts; and in the purchase of a steam engine of eight-horse power; and for the quarters of Officers at Fort Monroe arsenal, four hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort M'Henry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington Battery, near Baltimore, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the repairs of Fort Marion, and the seawall at St. Augustine, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For knapsacks and camp equipage, authorized by the act approved nineteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, for volunteers or militia, fifty-two thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

For accoutrements for the army, one hundred and two thousand three hundred and five dollars.

For the purchase of sites and the construction of arsenals, for the deposit of arms in Arkansas, Missouri, and at Memphis, in Tennessee, forty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.—Provided, That the cost of such arsenals shall not exceed fourteen thousand dollars each.

For the purchase of twenty-eight fire engines, and the necessary apparatus, twenty-two thousand and four hundred dollars.

For store-houses at Newport, Kentucky, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchasing seven acres of land, including the site of the powder magazine attached to the arsenal at Saint Louis, Missouri: Provided, The same shall be ascertained not to be on land of the United States. Two thousand one hundred dollars.

For erecting a piazza in front of the building occupied as barracks, by the troops at Augusta arsenal, Georgia, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For barracks, quarters, store-houses, hospital, stables, and materials for the same, at Fort Jessup, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the wharf, and materials for the same, at Fort Wolcott, Newport, Rhode Island,

five hundred dollars.

For constructing a wood yard, and a wood-yard wharf, and for materials for the same, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, one thousand dollars.

For constructing a wharf, and for materials for the same, at Fort Severn, Maryland, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and repairing barracks, quarters, the hospital, store-houses, and materials for the same, at Fort Brady, Michigan Territory, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land adjoining Fort Sullivan and the buildings thereon, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the following objects in addition to former appropriations for the same.

For national armory at Harper's Ferry, seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

For national armory at Springfield, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase or manufacture of light brass and iron field artillery, and for construction of field artillery carriages, caissons, and travelling forges, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety dollars.

For construction of furnaces for heating cannon balls, twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, under the restrictions of the act of the first of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, to make transfers from one head of appropriations for fortifications, to that of another for a like object, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums of money appropriated by this act and all other sums which have been, or may be, appropriated during the present session of Congress, shall be drawn from the Treasury, or paid over to the disbursing officers or agents of the Government, only as the same may be required by the several objects of expenditure authorized by law.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

PUBLIC—No. 64.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled, "An act authorizing the laying out a town on Bean river, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes," approved fifth February, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all acts and duties required to be done and performed by the surveyor of the states of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, under the act to which this is an amendment, shall be done and performed by a board of commissioners of three in number, any two of whom shall form a quorum to do business; said commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, and shall, previous to their entering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath of affirmation to perform the same faithfully and impartially.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall also have power to hear evidence and determine all claims to lots of ground arising under the act to which this is an amendment, and for this purpose the said commissioners are authorized to administer all oaths that may be necessary, and reduce to writing all the evidence in support of claims to pre-emption presented for their consideration; and when all the testimony shall have been heard and considered, the said commissioners shall file with the register and receiver of the land office at Galena, the testimony in each case, together with a certificate in favor of each person having the right of pre-emption; and upon making payment to the receiver at Galena, for the lot or lots to which such person is entitled, the receiver shall grant a receipt therefor, and issue certificates of purchase, to be transmitted to the General Land Office, as in other cases of the sale of public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver at Galena, after the board of commissioners have heard and determined all the cases of pre-emption, under the act to which this is an amendment, shall expose the residue of lots to public sale to the highest bidder, after advertising the same three public newspapers at least six weeks prior to the day of sale, in the same manner as is provided for the sale of the public lands in other cases; and after paying to the commissioners the compensation hereinafter allowed them, and all the other expenses incident to the said survey and sale, the receiver of the land office shall pay over the residue of the money he may have received from the sale of lots aforesaid, by pre-emption as well as at public auction, into the hands of the county commissioners of Jo Daviess county, to be expended by them in the erection of public buildings, and the construction of suitable wharves in the town of Galena.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners appointed to carry this act into effect, shall be paid by the receiver six dollars each, per day, for their services, for every day they are necessarily employed.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC—No. 66.]

AN ACT to regulate the compensation of certain officers of Revenue Cutters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of pay, rations, and all other allowance now authorized by law to the captains and first, second, and third lieutenants of the revenue cutters of the United States, there shall be allowed and paid, quarterly, from and after the passage of this act, to each captain at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, to each first lieutenant, at the rate of nine hundred and sixty dollars per annum; to each second lieutenant, at the rate of eight hundred and sixty dollars per annum; to each third lieutenant, at the rate of seven hundred and ninety dollars per annum.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC—No. 67.]

AN ACT to reorganize the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the executive duties now prescribed by law, appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in any wise respecting such public lands, and also such as relate to private claims of land, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land, under the authority of the Government of the United States, shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in said office, by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two subordinate officers, one of whom shall be called principal Clerk of the Public Lands, and the other Principal Clerk of Private Land Claims, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and in case of vacancy in the office of Commissioner of the General

Land Office, or of absence or sickness of the Commissioner, the duties of said office shall devolve upon the performed, ad interim, by the Principal Clerk of the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer to be styled the Principal Clerk of the Survey, whose duty it shall be to direct and superintend the making of surveys, the returns thereof, and all matters relating thereto, which are done through the offices of the Surveyor General, and he shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, a Recorder of the General Land Office, whose duty it shall be, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner, to certify and affix the seal of the General Land Office to all patents for public lands, and he shall attend to the correct engraving and recording and transmission of such patents. He shall prepare alphabetical indexes of the names of patentees, and of persons entitled to patents; and he shall prepare such copies and exemplifications of matters on file or recorded in the General Land Office, as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer to be called the Solicitor of the General Land Office, with an annual salary of two thousand dollars, whose duty it shall be to examine and present a report to the Commissioner, of the State of facts in all cases referred to the Commissioner to his attention which shall involve questions of law, or where the facts are in controversy between the agents of the Government and individuals, or there are conflicting claims of parties before the Department, with his opinion thereon; and also, to advise the Commissioner, when required thereto, on all questions growing out of the management of the public lands, or the title thereto, private land claims, Virginia military scrip, bounty lands, pre-emption claims, and to render such further professional services in the business of the department as may be required, and shall be connected with the discharge of the duties thereof.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Secretary, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to sign in his name, and for him, all patents for land sold or granted under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to cause to be prepared, and carefully under the seal of the General Land Office, such copies of records, books and papers on file in his office, as may be applied for, to be used in evidence in courts of justice.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever the office of Recorder shall become vacant, or in case of the sickness or absence of the Recorder, the duties of his office shall be performed, ad interim, by the principal Clerk of the Private Land Claims.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the receiver of the land office shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury, monthly returns of the moneys received in their several offices, and pay over such moneys pursuant to his instructions. And they shall also make to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, like monthly returns, and transmit to him quarterly accounts current of the debts and credits of their several offices with the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be entitled to receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the Recorder of the General Land Office, an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars; the principal Clerk of the surveys, an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars; and each of the said clerks, an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, from and after the date of their respective commissions; and that the said commissioner be authorized to employ, for the service of the General Land Office, one clerk, whose annual salary shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars; four clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed fourteen hundred dollars each; sixteen clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed thirteen hundred dollars each; twenty clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed eleven hundred dollars each; thirty-five clerks, whose annual salary shall not exceed one thousand each; one principal draughtsman, whose annual salary shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars; one assistant draughtsman, whose annual salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars; two messengers, whose annual salary shall not exceed seven hundred dollars each; three assistant messengers, whose annual salary shall not exceed three hundred and fifty dollars each, and two packers, to make up packages of patents, blank forms, and other things necessary to be transmitted to the district land offices, at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars each.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That such provisions of the act of the twenty-fifth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act for the establishment of a General Land Office in the Department of the Treasury," and of all acts amendatory thereof, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, That from the first day of the month of October, until the first day of the month of April in each and every year, the General Land Office and all the bureaus and offices therein as well as those in the Departments of the Treasury, War, Navy, State and General Post Office shall be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours in every day, except Sundays, and the twenty-fifth day of December; and from the first day of April until the first day of October, in each year, all the aforesaid offices and bureaus shall be kept open for the transaction of the public business at least ten hours, in each and every day, except Sundays and the fourth day of July.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall apply to any register of any land office to enter any land whatever and the said register shall knowingly and falsely inform the person so applying that the same has already been entered and refuse to permit the person so applying to enter the same, such register shall be liable therefor to the person so applying for five dollars for each acre of land which the person so applying offered to enter, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record, having jurisdiction of the amount.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all and every of the officers whose salaries are hereinbefore provided for, are hereby prohibited from directly or indirectly purchasing or in any manner becoming interested in the purchase of any of the public land; and in case of a violation of this section by such officer, and on proof thereof being made to the President of the United States such officer, so offending, shall be, forthwith re-

moved from office.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WRITTEN FOR THE STANDARD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

So long as man is frail; so long as he is ambitious; so long as the love of power and distinction shall be a spur to action—just so long will his professions be deceptive, and his purposes hidden. The desire of "objects new and strange" is not more strongly implanted in the breast of man, than the love of power. To guard against its mischiefs; to keep it within proper bounds, has been the patriot's study in every age, and the ablest statesmen, under every form of government, have yet failed to discover and apply the means by which it can be effectually restrained.

Even under our own happy form of government, where the people themselves are the fountain of all political power, and where a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is declared and held to be essential to the preservation of our free institutions, we behold this passion enlisting on its side, many from whom better things might be expected.

Who that has noted, for the last two or three years, the progress of political events and the development of public opinion, does not perceive that a crisis is at hand, which demands of every lover of his country, a determined effort to rescue her from ruin? Portentous clouds and gloomy darkness discolor the political horizon. The Patriot looks on with awful forebodings; he sees the spirit of aristocracy stalking through the land; he proclaims aloud the danger, and the people still slumber. Will they continue to fold their arms and permit their chains to be forged, and their dearest rights to be snatched from them? Aristocracy has always relied for its success upon the gullibility of the People—its weapons are fraud and cunning; every species of juggling is put in motion. Love for the people; devotion to equal rights and public liberty, are falsely pretended and lavishly professed: and when it shall have sufficiently fortified itself behind its artificial entrenchments, monopolies; exclusive privileges; supported, if its votaries are to be believed, by all the talents and all the virtue; it openly announces its supremacy, and claims to rule as it by Divine Right. Are not such things now being attempted in our own country, and is not aristocracy, for the first time, openly advocated?

In the Presidential contest now going on, the Republican party throughout the United States, with the exception of a few malcontents and ambitious aspirants, and some few seceders, have proposed Martin Van Buren, of New-York, as a suitable candidate, and in every State, are determined to support him alone—while the opposition present not only one, but three candidates; Harrison in the West; Webster in the North, and White in the South—neither of whom, if he were to get every vote in all the States in which tickets are framed for him, can possibly be elected. Is this true? Let facts speak. Webster is run only in Massachusetts and some of the other New England States. He cannot, therefore, be selected with a view to his election by the People. In nine States only are tickets framed for Harrison, and they give altogether but 145 votes, and among these are the States of New-York, giving 42 votes; Connecticut, 8 votes; and Indiana 9 votes; making 59 votes—and these States will vote for Van Buren, as friends and foes admit—so that neither Harrison nor his friends can have the least expectation of his election by the people. How, then, is it with the last of the Triumvirate, Judge White? The man who, under the influence of some potent spell, before which his imputed sternness of character gave way, deserts his friends and apostatizes from his principles—"seeking a way and straying from the way"—who can "frame his face to all occasions," and change his shapes, with Proteus, for advantages. His most sanguine supporters do not pretend to claim for him a single vote north of the Potomac, and tickets will be run for him only in Virginia, giving 23 votes; North Carolina, 15; S. Carolina, 11; Georgia, 11; Tennessee, 15; Illinois, 5; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 4; Louisiana, 5; Missouri, 4, and Arkansas, 3; making an aggregate of 103 votes. But the elections are over in Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas, and prove to be the most sceptical, that he will lose all these States, giving an aggregate of 23 votes; and it is equally certain that he will lose the States of Virginia and Georgia, 34 more; so that he can only calculate upon the States of N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Tennessee, which give only 45 votes—and next November will show that North Carolina will not connect herself with the Nullifiers of S. Carolina and the Seceders of Tennessee. If, however, he should receive the whole 103 votes, he will lack 45 of being elected. A majority of the whole number of the electoral votes, 148, being necessary to a choice, who can be so credulous and blind as to believe that White can be elected by the people?

Thus it seems, that while the Republican Party, who have uniformly sustained and supported the cause of democracy, and the rights of the people against the encroachments of power, have presented but one Candidate, and will support him in

every State—the Combination Party, composed of Federalists, Nullifiers, Bankites, Tariffites, &c. have made partition of the country and of the people among three Candidates; running each in that particular division in which it is believed he is most acceptable. What means all this?

What object do they seek to effect? Certainly not to place in the Presidential Chair a statesman who shall be the choice of a majority of the people—for that, it has been shown, they cannot accomplish. It must be, then, to elect a minority President, and subject the many to the government of the few. Who is so bold as to deny that this is downright Aristocracy?

To produce this result, the Triumvirate and their Partizans can only have two plans by which they can hope to succeed. The one is to transfer the votes in the Electoral Colleges to the Candidate of their Party, whom lot, or the coalition leaders shall decide is most fit to be king over us. A minority President is odious. Is there any security that this will not be done?—That this fraudulent transfer will not be made: as for instance, by giving the votes which White may obtain, to Harrison or Webster? Let it be borne in mind, that the electoral candidates for White, for Webster, or for Harrison, stand committed by no pledges—and that the settled and deliberate design to defeat an election by the people, shows an utter disregard of the popular will, and leaves no hope that that will restrain them.

The other plan is to prevent an election by the Colleges, and to devolve it on the House of Representatives; where one man in the little State of Delaware, in Michigan or Arkansas, will have as much political weight, and exercise as much political power, as 15 men in North-Carolina, or 40 men in New-York; and where bargain and intrigue and management may decide the destiny of our beloved country.

People of the good old North State!—Friends and supporters of the principles of Jefferson! Inhabitants of the land of Nathaniel Macon, the well-tryed, the wise, the honest, the consistent Republican!—Will you permit yourselves to be so degraded? Will you lend yourselves to the insidious purposes of a Party, banded together by no common principle; whose only cement of union is hatred of our beloved Chief Magistrate, Gen. Jackson, and opposition to the principles of his administration; and whose common object is to pull down the Republican Party, and to erect upon its ruins as rank an aristocracy as ever scourged mankind? Republicans of North-Carolina! Will you feel no compunctious visitings, if you find yourselves fighting "shoulder to shoulder" and "side by side" with the Federalists of the North, the Nationals of the East, and the Nullifiers of the South, against the old Democratic Party, with whom you have been so long connected, and whose efforts, united with your own, have conducted us thro' so many perils, to happiness, and our country to its present palmy state of prosperity? Awake, then; throw off your supineness; dispel by the beams of your intelligence and patriotism, the sombre clouds which lower over the Temple of Liberty. The opponents of Van Buren are using every artifice, exerting every nerve to effect their object. Join not in this unholy crusade, in this war in disguise against the Right of Suffrage; against Popular Elections, and against the good old Republican Doctrine, that the people are capable of governing themselves. Do not forget, I pray you, that if those who now make war upon the principles of free government shall succeed, it needs only the same management hereafter to effect the same results, and that your Presidents will in future be elected by the House of Representatives, and not by the People; and that there is not and cannot be a more effectual mode of substituting an artificial aristocracy for all the forms of Republican Government—Decide, then, for yourselves—Whether you will choose your own Rulers, or permit others to choose them for you.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gain in Rhode-Island.—It was thought that the whigs were mighty still about the Rhode-Island election. The following, from that sterling democratic journal, the Republican Herald, explains the matter:

"The election passed off very quietly," says the Journal. There has never been in Providence, to our knowledge, greater excitement at an August election solely for Assembly men. The old aristocracy of Providence undertook to dictate to the people and control the laws—they put up and they put down whom they would; 'the people' put a veto upon their mandate, and elected such a ticket of Representatives as was agreeable to their views and wishes.

"The Whigs have gained four and lost four."

"This is not true. We say they have lost six and gained but three. They claim one in Tiverton. This they knew was untrue when they printed it."

The amount of gold coined at the United States Mint, at Philadelphia during the month of August, 1836, was \$631,400, of which \$391,700 was in quarter eagles.

"I cannot imagine," said Alderman H. "why my whiskers should turn gray, so much sooner than the hair of my head."

"Because you have worked so much more with your jaws than your brain observed a wag.

A MONSTER.—The following from a Buffalo paper, should be circulated far and near. No company should employ a man—no traveller should ever allow himself to go as his passenger.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, passengers on board the steamer Victory, from Buffalo to Schenectady, 22d August, 1836, shocked at the brutal conduct of her temporary commander, Captain Geer, in obstinately disregarding the heart-rending appeals of an aged and infirm mother, who, in the agony of maternal grief, implored him to return but twenty yards to a landing on Grand Island, for her poor distracted little daughter, who had inadvertently stepped on shore while the boat's crew were engaged in receiving wood, take occasion to express the deep indignation they entertain for his inhuman obstinacy, and demand, as a public right, his immediate discharge from the service of his employers.

Should this reasonable expectation not be complied with, the subscribers earnestly and respectfully request the travelling public to discontinue their patronage of an establishment that can commit so gross an outrage upon the feelings of humanity.

It may be well to remark that this feeling man was deaf also to the united solicitations of all on board.

M. Bethune; Thomas M. Murray; W. Berrett; W. Brewster; C. Atherton; G. S. M'Intosh, Ga.; Wm. N. Robinson, Richmond Va.; P. M. Nightengale, Ga.; H. C. Beach, N. York; Nicholas Mills, Richmond Va.; N. Mills, Jr. do; John M'Lean New York; W. B. Ogden, Chicago; R. McKay, Georgia.

BEAUTIFUL APPEAL TO AN ATHEIST. I cannot believe that a mind like yours, can walk abroad through this beautiful world, beneath its glorious canopy of light, and not feel, and sometimes tremble, at those evidences of Almighty being and agency, that flame from the sun, sparkle in the stars, echo in the thunder, breathe in the winds, murmur in the waters, ex-hale from the flowers, and warble from the groves. And I am sure that sometimes in your hours of depression and sorrow, your desolate spirits sighs for brighter hopes and surer foundations than any on which you can now repose. You are beginning to take the downward path of life; the hoy-day of youth and enterprize is past; you have tasted about all that this world has to give; death has again invaded your domestic circle, and every year as age approaches, one star after another will drop from your sky.

To the Christian, surrounded by the

sharers of his hopes, these loved and parting lights of life glide away to await his arrival in a purer sphere; to you they are sinking to blackness of darkness forever. And as each year your passage to the tomb becomes more desolate and dim, no glimmer of hope arises to cheer, but all around is darkness, silence, and interminable gloom.

FROM THE BUFFALO JOURNAL OF SEP. 1.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF SIX PERSONS. A most distressing accident occurred on the lake on Monday night last. The Scher, President, Capt. Kennedy, was upset in a squall, when about 9 miles below Cleveland, and instantly filling, four of the crew were swept from the deck and found a watery grave. The Captain and mate, after remaining on the deck two days and a night, were taken off in a very exhausted state, being severely bruised and wounded, and carried into Cleveland, by the Scher. Platina. Capt. Kennedy, notwithstanding his own imminent danger and sufferings, retained in his grasp both the cook and the boy, until both died in his arms. The former being washed overboard, Capt. K. endeavored to lash the body of the boy, in order if possible, to send it to Connecticut, where his parents reside; his efforts, however, proved unavailing, and the sea soon swept it away. The vessel is owned by Messrs. Smith, Macy and Russell, of this city, who had no insurance.

The New-York Times gives a most correct epitome of Gen. Harrison's exploits. In his first battle, Tippecanoe, the Indians surprised him in his bed, and with an inferior force, nearly cut off his army. The battle of the Thames was won by colonel Johnson, without Harrison's knowledge or orders. Col. Croghan's glorious defence of Fort Stephenson was made against his positive commands. Such are the achievements of the celebrated Mr. Harrison.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—According to the statement of Mr. Bechtler, in the Rutherfordton Gazette, a larger quantity of gold has been brought in recently for coinage, than at any previous time within the same period.

From January 18th, 1831, to August 9th, 1836, there have been fused 1,504,797 1-2 penny weights. Ninety cents is the assumed average value of each dw., which gives the total of \$1,354,317 75, which added to the amount coined, makes the amount which has passed through Mr. Bechtler's hands \$2,631,248 75, nearly all North Carolina gold. The gold in Rutherford county is deemed the purest in the Union. An assay of a lot belonging to Dr. Bissell, produced the other day 23 3-8 carats fine. The mines in Rutherford and Burke are more profitable than heretofore. There has been lately cast at the North Carolina mines a new die of 20 carats, denominated Carolina gold.